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Association Of Esr1 Intronic Polymorphism With The Risk Of Recurrent Pregnancy Losses In Ethnic Kashmiri Population.

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Result: From 50 medical records, a total of 47 ADRs were recorded among 25 patients out of which 16 were females and rest were males. The common cancers observed were, breast carcinoma, leukemia, lung, colon and ovarian cancer. Highest number of ADRs were observed with alkylating agents, taxanes, antimetabolites and kinase inhibitors and monoclonal antibodies. The most common affected organ systems due to ADRs were gastrointestinal system (36.17%) and blood and lymphatic system (23.40%). According to WHO-UMC causality assessment scale, majority of the ADRs were of -possible category. Preventability analysis showed that 85.11% of ADRs were unavoidable reactions, while 14.89% of ADRs were possibly avoidable. Severity analysis of ADRs showed that 87.23% of ADRs were mild and 12.77% were of moderate severity.

Conclusion: Monitoring and reporting of ADRs is essential for efficient management of cancer patients. The majority of the ADRs observed were unavoidable and mild to moderate in severity.